

1345.4 - SA Stats, Dec 2010

Previous ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 21/12/2010

Summary

Contents

CONTENTS



Feature Articles

NEW THIS MONTH - Women in South Australia's workforce

Women held 43.4% of South Australia's highest skilled occupations in 2009, up from 38.8% in 1999.



Demography

Includes: **Estimated resident population, Components of population change**

SA realised a net loss of 3,012 persons through interstate migration for the year ending March 2010.



Labour Force

Includes: **Contents, Employed persons, Unemployment, Participation rate**

Unemployment in South Australia higher than the national rate for the seventh consecutive month.



Incomes

Includes: **Average weekly earnings**

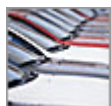
Females working full-time in South Australia earned 13.1% less than male counterparts, on average, in August 2010.



State Accounts

Includes: **State accounts, Household final consumption expenditure (HFCE)**

Household expenditure on 'Electricity, gas and other fuels' increased 5.2% in the September quarter 2010.



Consumption

Includes: **Retail trade, New motor vehicle sales**

SA's October 2010 retail turnover estimate down 0.2% from the previous month compared to a fall of 1.1% nationally.



Investment

Includes: **Private new capital expenditure, Mineral and petroleum exploration expenditure**

Exploration expenditure on Copper and Uranium accounts for more than two thirds of SA's mineral exploration in the September quarter 2010.



Construction

Includes: **Building approvals, Construction work done**

Dwelling unit approvals in SA falls for the fifth consecutive month; down 2.6% in October 2010.



Price Indexes

Includes: **Contents, Consumer price index, Wage price index, House price index**

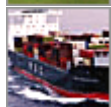
Adelaide's house price index falls for the first time since March 2009.



Housing Finance

Includes: **Housing finance commitments**

Average loan size for owner occupied dwellings in SA increased 2.8% in October 2010.



International Merchandise Trade

Includes: **Exports and Imports**

Copper contributes one and a half times the value of Wine to SA's total exports in October 2010.



Water

Includes: **Rainfall, Reservoir levels**

Spring 2010 the second wettest on record for South Australia.

In this issue

NOTES

FORTHCOMING ISSUES

| ISSUE | Release Date |
|---------------|------------------|
| January 2011 | 25 January 2011 |
| February 2011 | 22 February 2011 |
| March 2011 | 29 March 2011 |
| April 2011 | 28 April 2011 |
| May 2011 | 31 May 2011 |
| June 2011 | 28 June 2011 |

WHAT'S NEW THIS MONTH

This month's **SA Stats** features an article on Women in South Australia's workforce, highlighting trends in workforce participation, employment type, and employment by skill level over the last decade to June 2009.

Data has been sourced from ABS publications including Labour Force, Australia (cat. no. 6202.0) and South Australia's public sector Workforce Information Summary reports. The article discusses changes in the size, composition and structure of the SA workforce with an emphasis on women in the states public sector, in particular those in highest skill occupations.

Topics which have been updated with new data in this month's issue of **SA Stats** include: Construction; Consumption; Housing Finance; International Merchandise Trade; Investment; Labour Force; State Accounts and Water.

INQUIRIES

For further information about these and related statistics, contact the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070 or Lisa Moutzouris on Adelaide (08) 8237 7455, or email sa.statistics@abs.gov.au.

Feature Articles



FEATURE ARTICLES

2010

Dec 2010 Women in South Australia's workforce

| | |
|-------------|---|
| Nov 2010 | National Regional Profile: Regional data made easy! |
| Oct 2010 | Making better use of Public Sector information |
| Sep 2010 | Where have all the male teachers gone? |
| Aug 2010 | Beefing up our economy: Meat production in South Australia |
| Jul 2010 | Children's Use of the Internet and Mobile Phones in South Australia |
| Jun 2010 | International Students and the VET sector in South Australia |
| May 2010 | Interstate Departures from South Australia |
| Apr 2010 | Engineering Construction in South Australia |
| Mar 2010 | Burial and cremation trends in South Australia |
| Feb 2010 | The new Australian Statistical Geography Standard |
| Jan 2010 | Houses in South Australia: The cost of building a dream |
| 2009 | |
| Dec 2009 | International Students in South Australia |
| Nov 2009 | Perceptions of Crime and Safety in South Australia |
| Oct 2009 | Who's Not in the Labour Force? |
| Sep 2009 | One parent families with dependent children in South Australia |
| Aug 2009 | Heating and Cooling |
| Jul 2009 | What are South Australians Studying? |
| Jun 2009 | Water Efficiency in South Australia's Vineyards |
| May 2009 | Journey to Work in the City of Adelaide |
| Apr 2009 | Housing Finance - First Home Buyers and Other Borrowers |
| Feb 2009 | Recent Increases in South Australia's Fertility |
| Jan 2009 | South Australian Household Final Consumption Expenditure |
| 2008 | |
| Dec 2008 | Energy Consumption in South Australia |
| Nov 2008 | Adelaide's Population Turnover |
| Oct 2008 | Contributors to Adelaide's Price Rises |
| Sep 2008 | <u>Adelaide's Suburbs of Advantage and Disadvantage</u> |
| Aug 2008 | South Australia's Agriculture Industry |
| July 2008 | <u>New Dwelling Approvals in South Australia</u> |
| May 2008 | <u>Literacy of South Australians</u> |
| April 2008 | <u>South Australia's Migrant Population</u> |
| | <u>South Australia's Ageing Population and the Labour Force</u> |
| Feb 2008 | <u>South Australia's Mining Industry</u> |
| | <u>Water Supply in South Australia</u> |
| Jan 2008 | <u>Labour Force Underutilisation and the Underemployed in South Australia</u> |
| | <u>Water Use in Agriculture - A South Australian Perspective</u> |
| 2007 | |
| Nov 2007 | <u>Sports Attendance in South Australia</u> |
| | <u>Recorded Crime - Victims, South Australia, 2006</u> |
| Oct 2007 | <u>Attendance at Cultural Venues and Events by South Australians</u> |
| Aug 2007 | <u>Children's Participation in Cultural and Leisure Activities - South Australia, 2006</u> |
| Jul 2007 | <u>South Australia's big picture: Census highlights the changes in South Australian society</u> |
| | <u>Participation in Sports and Physical Recreation Activities - South Australia</u> |
| May 2007 | <u>Health of South Australians - Body Mass</u> |
| | <u>Household Use of the Internet in South Australia</u> |
| Apr 2007 | <u>Employment in the Retail Trade Industry in South Australia</u> |
| | <u>River Murray - South Australia</u> |
| Mar 2007 | <u>Household Waste Management in South Australia</u> |
| Feb 2007 | <u>Births - South Australia</u> |
| Jan 2007 | <u>Gross Domestic Product and Gross State Product</u> |

2006

| | |
|----------|---|
| Dec 2006 | Rainfall in South Australia, South Australian Reservoirs, Water Consumption |
| Nov 2006 | Health of South Australians - Health related actions |
| Oct 2006 | National Regional Profile - New Release, New Features |
| Sep 2006 | Fuel Production and Consumption, Greenhouse Gas Emissions, Land Use Change and Forestry |
| Aug 2006 | Health of South Australians - Health Risk Behaviours The South Australian Grape Industry |
| Jul 2006 | Use of IT By Australian Businesses Household use of the Internet in South Australia |
| May 2006 | Health of South Australians - Health Status |
| Apr 2006 | International Trade in Services International Students in South Australia |
| Feb 2006 | Labour Force and Other Characteristics of Migrants in South Australia |
| Jan 2006 | Survey of work in selected Culture & Leisure Activities |

2005

| | |
|----------|--|
| Nov 2005 | Household Income in South Australia Household Expenditure in South Australia |
| Oct 2005 | SA Business and Innovation Recent History of Population change in South Australia, 1993-94 to 2003-04 |
| Aug 2005 | Average Weekly Earnings Transition from School |

Demography



DEMOGRAPHY

ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION

The estimated resident population (ERP) for South Australia was 1,640,700 at 31 March 2010, an increase of about 21,000 persons (1.3%) since 31 March 2009. Nationally, the ERP was 22,271,900 at 31 March 2010, an increase of about 403,100 persons (1.8%) since 31 March 2009.

ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION, Preliminary data

| | Population at end March quarter 2010 '000 | Change over previous year '000 | Change over previous year % |
|------------------------------|---|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| New South Wales | 7 221.0 | 111.3 | 1.6 |
| Victoria | 5 529.4 | 106.8 | 2.0 |
| Queensland | 4 498.9 | 97.1 | 2.2 |
| South Australia | 1 640.7 | 21.0 | 1.3 |
| Western Australia | 2 286.1 | 51.6 | 2.3 |
| Tasmania | 507.1 | 4.6 | 0.9 |
| Northern Territory | 228.5 | 4.2 | 1.9 |
| Australian Capital Territory | 357.7 | 6.4 | 1.8 |
| Australia(a) | 22 271.9 | 403.1 | 1.8 |

(a) Includes Other Territories comprising Jervis Bay Territory, Christmas Island and the Cocos (Keeling) Islands.
Source: Australian Demographic Statistics (cat. no. 3101.0).

In 2008-09, the South Australian Statistical Division (SD) with the largest percentage increase in ERP was Outer Adelaide (1.9%) followed by Yorke and Lower North (1.4%).

Estimated Resident Population^(a), By Statistical Division - South Australia

| | 2008 | | 2009 | |
|------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| | Population at 30 June '000 | Change over previous year % | Population at 30 June '000 | Change over previous year % |
| Adelaide | 1 172.6 | 1.2 | 1 187.5 | 1.3 |
| Outer Adelaide | 134.1 | 2.0 | 136.6 | 1.9 |
| Yorke and Lower North | 46.4 | 1.1 | 47.1 | 1.4 |
| Murray Lands | 70.2 | 0.5 | 70.4 | 0.4 |
| South East | 65.4 | 0.8 | 66.0 | 0.8 |
| Eyre | 35.2 | 0.6 | 35.6 | 1.0 |
| Northern | 80.1 | 0.7 | 80.5 | 0.5 |
| South Australia | 1 604.0 | 1.1 | 1 623.6 | 1.2 |

(a) Estimates for 2008 are revised to align with new 2008 state and territory totals and estimates for 2009 are preliminary.

Source: Regional Population Growth, Australia 2008-09 (cat. no. 3218.0)

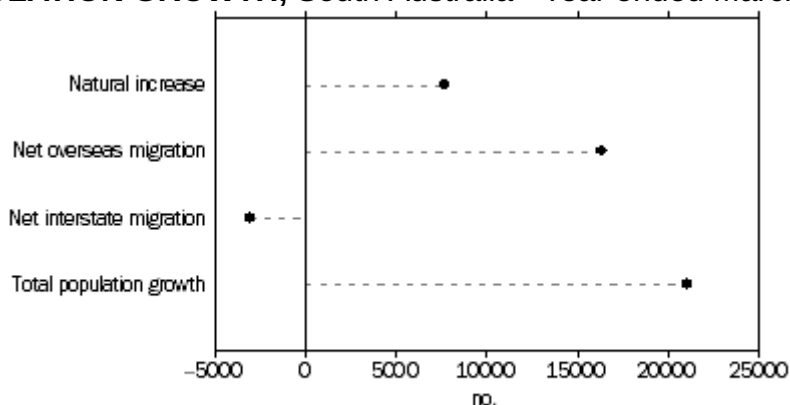
[Map of South Australia's Statistical Divisions](#) (PDF 3.083MB)

COMPONENTS OF POPULATION CHANGE

For the year ended 31 March 2010, South Australia recorded a natural increase (i.e. the net of births and deaths) of 7,678 persons. Net overseas migration provided a gain of 16,376 persons in the same period while net interstate migration realised a loss of 3,012 persons.

For the year ended 31 March 2010, Australia recorded a natural increase in population of 161,730 persons; net overseas migration resulted in a gain of 241,352 people.

POPULATION GROWTH, South Australia - Year ended March 2010



Source: Australian Demographic Statistics (cat. no. 3101.0)

Labour Force



LABOUR FORCE

CONTENTS

[Employed persons](#)

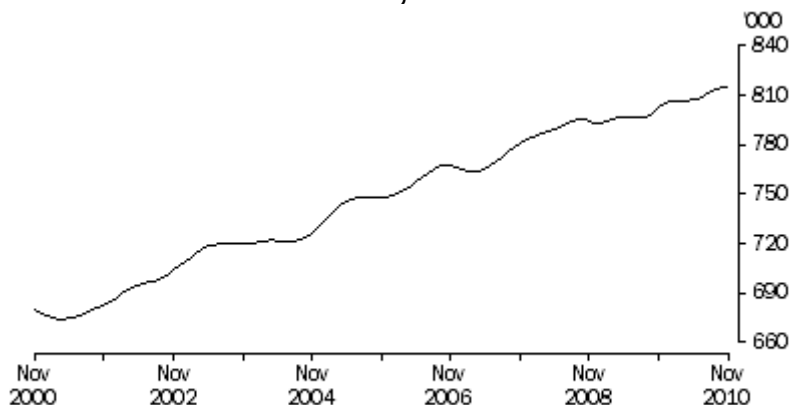
[Unemployment](#)

[Participation rate](#)

EMPLOYED PERSONS

In trend terms, the total number of persons employed in South Australia in November 2010 (815,600) was marginally higher than the estimate for October 2010 (815,100). The increase of 0.1% represents the seventh consecutive monthly increase, and an increase of 1.6% over the estimate recorded in November 2009 (802,400). Nationally, a total of 11,390,100 persons were employed in November 2010; an increase of 3.2% over the corresponding month of the previous year.

EMPLOYED PERSONS, Trend - South Australia



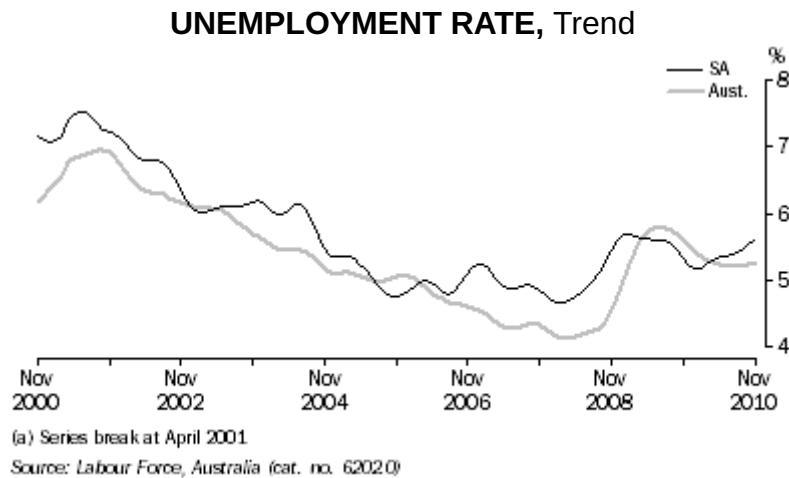
Source: Labour Force, Australia (cat. no. 6202.0)

The number of males employed full-time in South Australia increased to 364,700 (in trend terms) in November 2010. Looking at the composition of all male employees, those working full-time accounted for 83.2% of the male workforce, up from 80.8% in November 2009. The number of females employed full-time increased for the thirteenth consecutive month and was 192,600 in November 2010; 6.0% higher than the corresponding month of the previous year. At that time full-time female employees accounted for 49.3% and by November 2010 this proportion had risen to 51.1%.

UNEMPLOYMENT

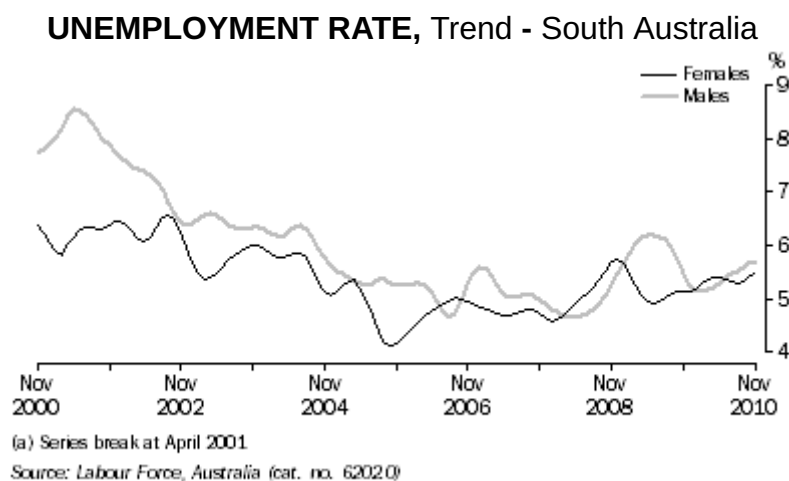
South Australia's trend unemployment rate rose to 5.6% in November 2010, continuing the

general upward trend seen throughout 2010. The estimate remains above the national unemployment rate for the seventh consecutive month, with Australia's unemployment rate (in trend terms) relatively steady over this time. After falling from a peak of 5.8% in mid 2009, the Australian estimate rose marginally in November 2010 to 5.3%.



From a low of 5.1% in early 2010, the trend unemployment rate for South Australian males has generally risen, but in November 2010, the estimate held steady at 5.7%. In comparison, the trend unemployment rate for South Australian females has fluctuated over the same period, increasing in November 2010 to 5.5%. The female unemployment rate remains below the male rate for the fifth consecutive month.

Nationally, the trend unemployment rates for males and females in November 2010 remained steady at 5.0% and 5.5% respectively.



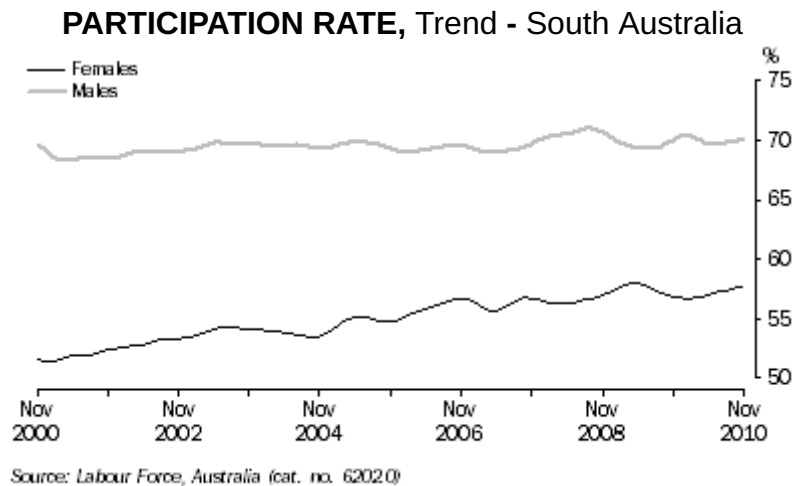
PARTICIPATION RATE

Following a period of relative stability, the trend estimate of the participation rate for South Australia has generally risen reaching 63.7% in November 2010. Australia's trend participation rate has followed a similar pattern over the same period and was 65.9% in November.

PARTICIPATION RATE, Trend



In South Australia, the participation rate for males has remained relatively stable over recent months and was 69.9% in November 2010. The Australian participation rate for males has gradually risen over the same period to 72.9% in November. The participation rate for South Australian females has risen for the last nine consecutive months, reaching 57.7% in November 2010. The Australian female participation rate also rose in November to 59.2%.



Incomes



INCOMES

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS

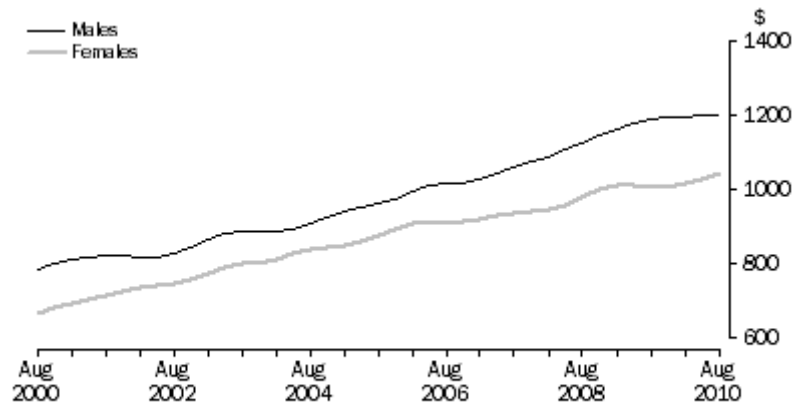
The trend estimate of average weekly (ordinary time) earnings for full-time adult persons in South Australia increased by 2.2% to \$1,146.20 in the 12 months to August 2010. Nationally, the trend estimate of average weekly (ordinary time) earnings increased 4.4% (up to \$1,259.40).

In the 12 months to August 2010, average weekly full-time earnings in South Australia for males increased by 1.0% to \$1,201.00. Whilst the rate of growth in South Australian male

earnings has slowed considerably, it has remained positive. In comparison, the series for female earnings has shown more variability in recent times, increasing 3.7% in the 12 months to August 2010 to \$1,043.80. On average, South Australian females working full-time earn 13.1% less than their male counterparts.

Nationally, male average weekly full-time earnings increased 4.2% to \$1,343.90 and female earnings rose 4.7% to \$1,116.70 in the year to August 2010.

FULL-TIME ORDINARY EARNINGS, South Australia: Trend



Source: Average Weekly Earnings, Australia (cat. no. 6302.0)

For information on the wage price index, please refer to the '[Price Indexes](#)' topic.

State Accounts



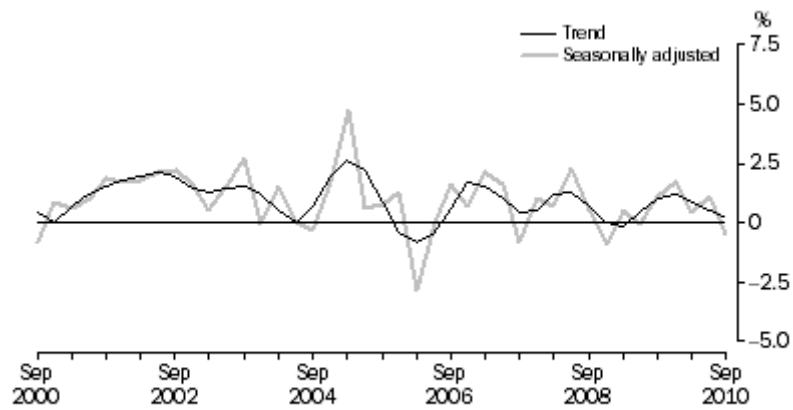
STATE ACCOUNTS

STATE ACCOUNTS

South Australia's September quarter 2010 State Final Demand in chain volume (trend) terms was \$21,709m; an increase of 0.2% from the June quarter 2010 and 4.1% over the corresponding quarter of the previous year. Australia's Domestic Final Demand grew 0.7% to \$325,655m in the September quarter 2010.

All states and territories recorded increases for the September quarter 2010. The Australian Capital Territory reported the largest growth for the period (up 1.9%), while the Northern Territory recorded the smallest (up 0.1%).

STATE FINAL DEMAND, Chain volume measures, Quarterly change, South Australia

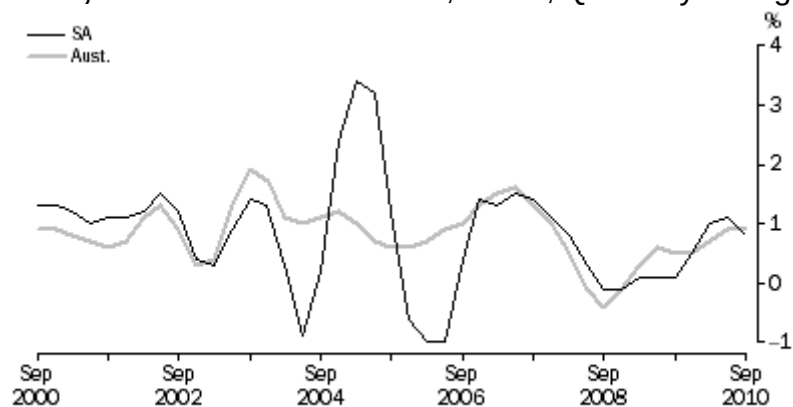


Source: Australian National Accounts: National Income, Expenditure and Product (cat. no. 5206.0)

HOUSEHOLD FINAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE (HFCE)

In chain volume (trend) terms, South Australia's September quarter 2010 HFCE was \$12,413m; an increase of 0.8% over the result recorded in the June quarter 2010 and representing 7.1% of the national total (\$175,023m). The value of HFCE for Australia increased by 0.9% between the June and September quarters 2010.

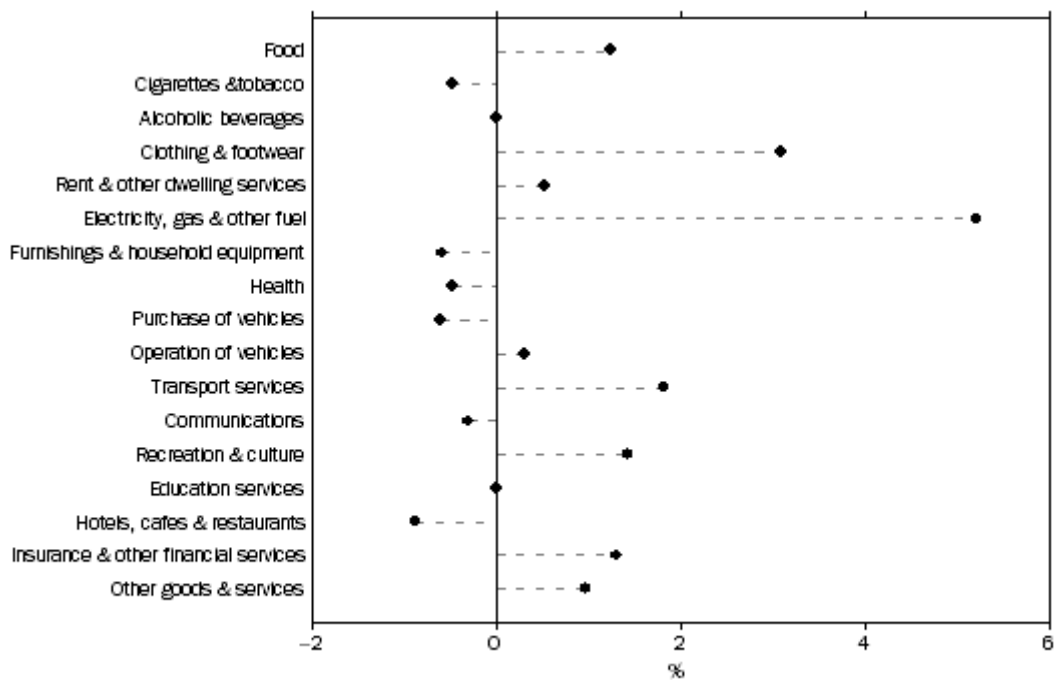
HFCE, Chain volume measures, Trend, Quarterly change



Source: Australian National Accounts: National Income, Expenditure and Product (cat. no. 5206.0)

The main contributors to growth in HFCE in South Australia for the September quarter 2010 were Electricity, gas and other fuels (up 5.2% from the June quarter 2010) and Clothing and footwear (up 3.1%) and Transport services (up 1.8%). The largest decreases in expenditure were for Hotels, cafes and restaurants (down 0.9%), Furnishings and household equipment and the Purchase of vehicles (down 0.6%).

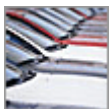
HFCE, Chain volume measures, Trend, Quarterly change, South Australia - September Quarter 2010



Source: Australian National Accounts: National Income, Expenditure and Product (cat. no. 5206.0)

At the national level, expenditure increases were reported for most categories. The largest increases were for Purchase of vehicles (up 2.6% from the June quarter 2010), Recreation and culture (up 2.1%), and Transport services (up 1.6%). The largest decreases in expenditure were for Alcoholic beverages and Clothing and footwear (down 0.4%).

Consumption

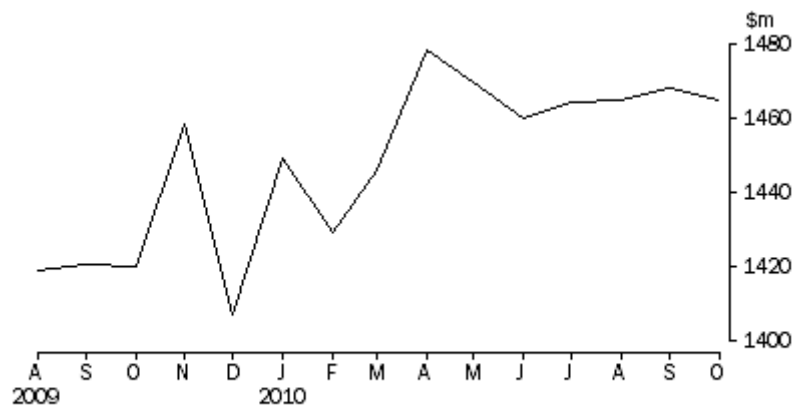


CONSUMPTION

RETAIL TRADE

The October 2010 seasonally adjusted estimate for South Australia's retail turnover was \$1,465.2m, a fall of 0.2% from the previous month (\$1,468.0m), but 3.2% above the sales recorded in October of the previous year (\$1,420.3m). Nationally, retail turnover fell for the first time in seven months to \$20,232.5.5m in October 2010. This represents a decrease of 1.1% over the previous month but 2.2% above the sales recorded in October 2009 (\$19,791.2m). South Australia's contribution to total retail turnover in Australia remained steady at 7.2%.

RETAIL TURNOVER, Seasonally adjusted, South Australia

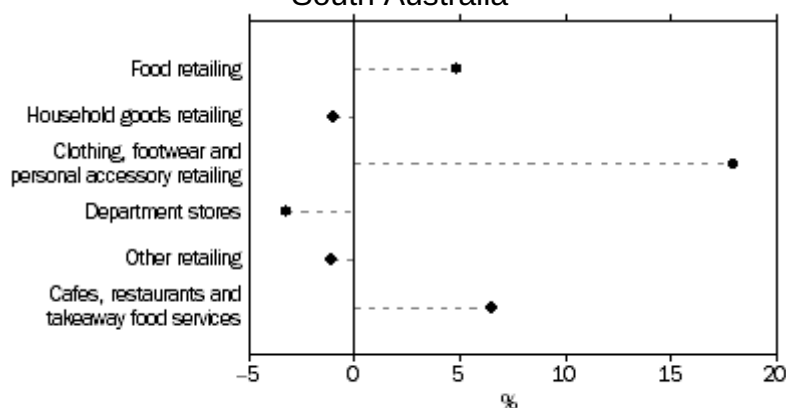


Source: Retail Trade, Australia (cat. no. 8501.0)

Comparing October 2010 with October 2009, the South Australian industry groups with the largest percentage increases in retail turnover (in seasonally adjusted terms) were Clothing, footwear and personal accessory retailing, up 17.9% to \$110.6m and Cafe, restaurants and takeaway food services, up 6.5% to \$152.4m.

Department stores recorded the largest industry group decrease in turnover over this period, falling 3.2%.

RETAIL TURNOVER, Seasonally adjusted, Change from October 2009 to October 2010, South Australia



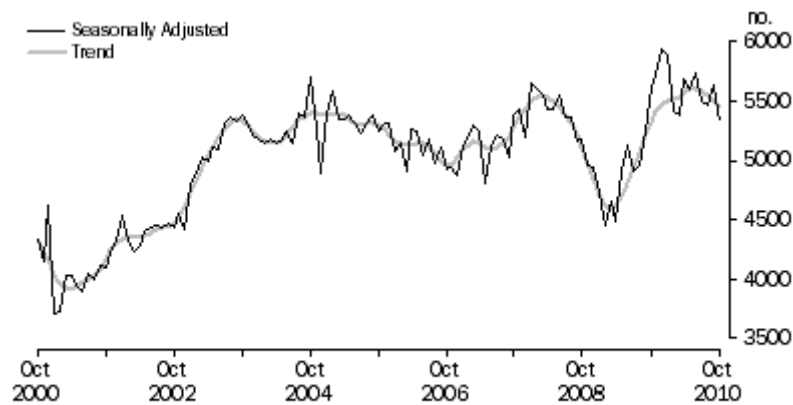
Source: Retail Trade, Australia (cat. no. 8501.0)

NEW MOTOR VEHICLE SALES

Sales of new passenger vehicles in South Australia have fallen for the tenth consecutive month to 3,118 in October 2010. The latest fall represents a 0.9% drop from the September sales (3,146) and is 3.6% lower than sales in October 2009. Total new vehicles sales also fell 0.9% in October 2010 to 5,445.

In Australia, new passenger vehicle sales fell for the sixth consecutive month, down 0.7% from September 2010 (47,600) to 47,248 in October. This represents a 0.1% increase over new passenger vehicle sales in October 2009 (47,191). Total new vehicle sales fell 0.4% to 84,964 in October 2010.

NEW MOTOR VEHICLE SALES, South Australia



Investment



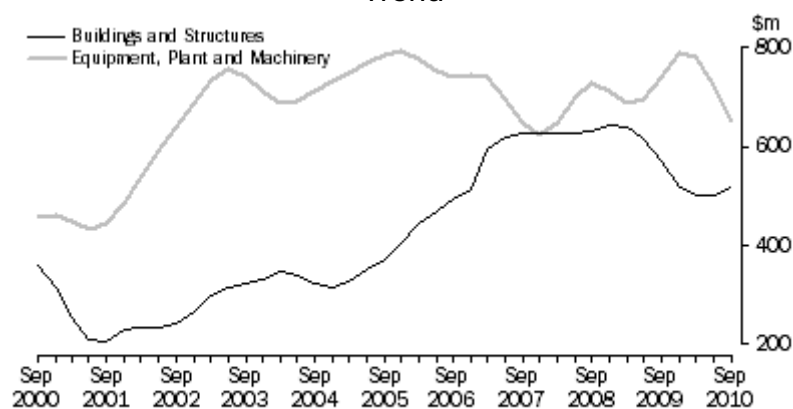
INVESTMENT

PRIVATE NEW CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

Between the June and September quarters 2010, the South Australian chain volume (trend) estimate of private new capital expenditure fell by 4.4% to \$1,173m. Expenditure on Buildings and structures rose \$16m (3.4%) to \$519m, whilst expenditure on Equipment, plant and machinery fell \$71m (9.8%) to \$652m.

Over the same period, private new capital expenditure for Australia rose \$409m (1.5%) to \$28,061m. Expenditure on Equipment, plant and machinery fell 4.8%, but expenditure on Buildings and structures rose 7.3%.

PRIVATE NEW CAPITAL EXPENDITURE, South Australia - Chain volume measures - Trend



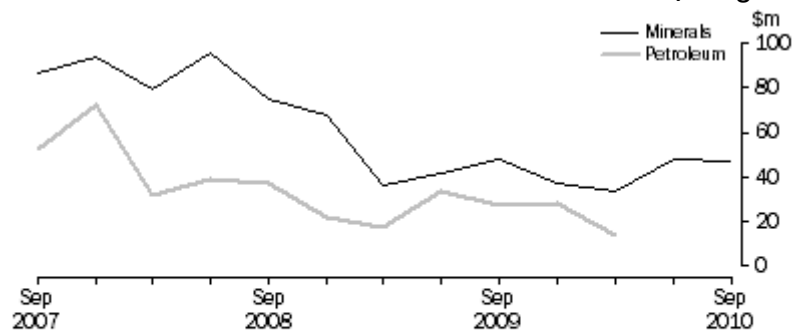
MINERAL AND PETROLEUM EXPLORATION EXPENDITURE

The value of South Australian mineral exploration expenditure (in original terms) was \$47.4m in the September quarter 2010; a decrease of 1.4% over the previous quarter and 50.2% below the peak recorded in the June quarter 2008 (\$95.2m). Australian expenditure on mineral exploration was \$669.4m in the September quarter 2010; an increase of 5.1% from the June quarter 2010 estimate (\$637.1m).

Exploration expenditure on Copper (\$18.6m) and Uranium (\$13.4m) accounted for more than two thirds (67.5%) of all South Australian mineral exploration expenditure in the September quarter 2010. A further \$7.0m was spent on exploration for Iron ore.

Data relating to expenditure on petroleum exploration in South Australia (and Victoria) was not available for publication in the June or September quarter 2010, but it has been included in the national total. Nationally, expenditure on petroleum exploration decreased by 15.5% from \$1,005.9m to \$850.4m between the June and September quarters 2010.

MINERAL AND PETROLEUM EXPLORATION EXPENDITURE, Original, South Australia



(a) Data relating to expenditure on petroleum exploration in South Australia was not available for publication in the June or September quarter 2010 but it has been included in the national total.

Source: Mineral and Petroleum Exploration, Australia (cat. no. 8412.0)

Construction



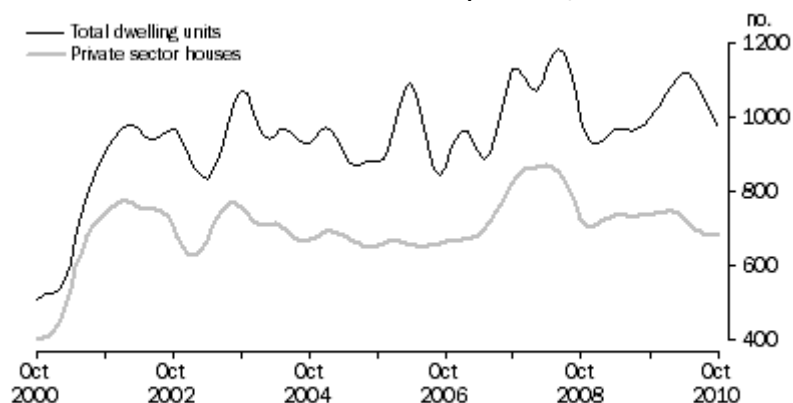
CONSTRUCTION

BUILDING APPROVALS

The number of dwelling units approved in South Australia has fallen for the fifth consecutive month with 975 approvals recorded in October 2010. This represents a decrease of 2.6% over the estimate for September (1,000), and 2.4% lower than at the same time in the previous year (999). Nationally, the number of dwelling units approved has fallen for the eighth consecutive month. The estimate of 12,692 in October 2010 is 17.5% below the peak recorded earlier in the year (15,381 approvals in February 2010).

The trend estimate for the number of private sector houses approved in South Australia rose marginally to 685 in October 2010. Private sector house approvals as a proportion of total dwelling units has risen in the last four months from a low of 63.8% in June 2010 to 70.3% in October 2010.

DWELLING UNITS APPROVED, Trend, South Australia



Source: Building Approvals, Australia (cat. no. 8731.0)

In the year to October 2010, the total number of dwelling units approved in South Australia rose 11.4% over the previous year. Increases were recorded in five of the seven Statistical Divisions (SD) with the largest increase in the Murray Lands SD (up 76.3%). This follows a 19.6% decrease for this SD during the year ended October 2009.

DWELLING UNITS APPROVED, by Statistical Division, Original, South Australia

| | Year ended October 2009 | | Year ended October 2010 | |
|------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------------|
| | Dwelling units no. | Change over previous year % | Dwelling units no. | Change over previous year % |
| Adelaide | 8 096 | -13.2 | 8 832 | 9.1 |
| Outer Adelaide | 1 485 | -15.5 | 1 725 | 16.2 |
| Yorke and Lower North | 471 | -24.3 | 532 | 13.0 |
| Murray Lands | 418 | -19.6 | 737 | 76.3 |
| South East | 403 | -26.6 | 379 | -6.0 |
| Eyre | 233 | -30.7 | 275 | 18.0 |
| Northern | 394 | -25.0 | 331 | -16.0 |
| South Australia | 11 500 | -15.7 | 12 811 | 11.4 |

Source: Building Approvals, Australia - data available on request

[Map of South Australia's Statistical Divisions](#) (PDF 3.083MB)

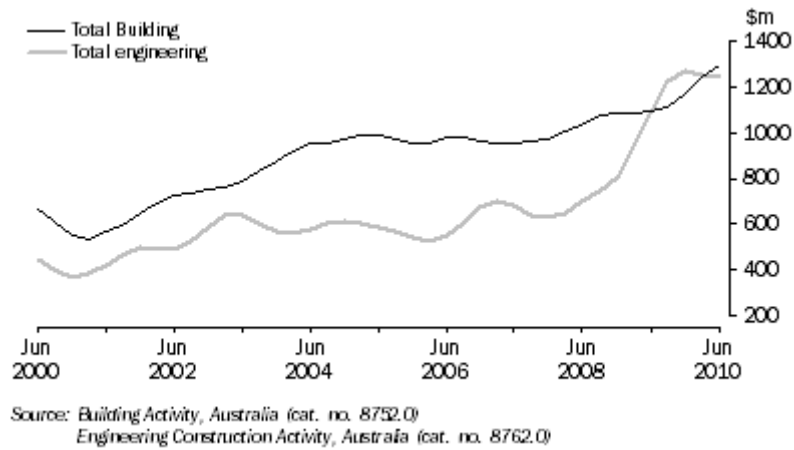
CONSTRUCTION WORK DONE

In the June quarter 2010, the total value of building work done (in trend terms) in South Australia rose to \$1,297.9m, an increase of 4.2% over the March quarter 2010.

Between the December quarters 2007 and 2009, the trend estimate for the value of engineering work done rose sharply (\$627.5m to \$1,268.0m). Since this time, the value of engineering work has fallen to \$1,241.6m in the June quarter 2010. The \$14.6m drop over the last quarter sees the value of engineering work done fall below the value of building work for the first time since the March quarter 2009.

The upsurge in engineering construction between the December quarters 2007 and 2009 was the focus of the feature article presented in the April 2010 issue of SA Stats.

VALUE OF CONSTRUCTION WORK DONE, Chain volume measures - SA: Trend



Price Indexes



PRICE INDEXES

CONTENTS

[Consumer price index](#)

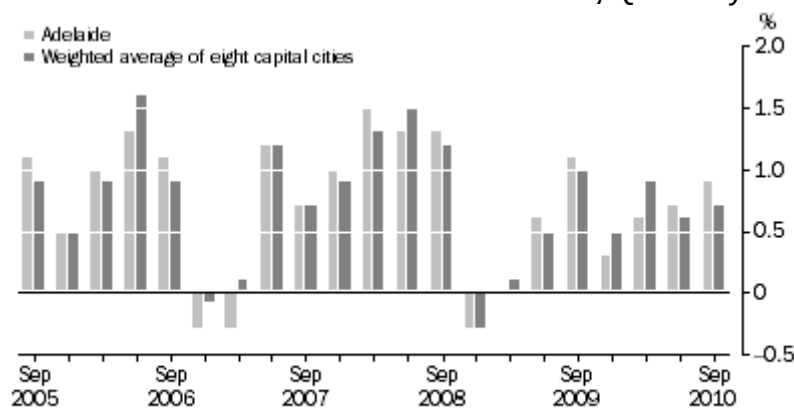
[Wage price index](#)

[House price index](#)

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

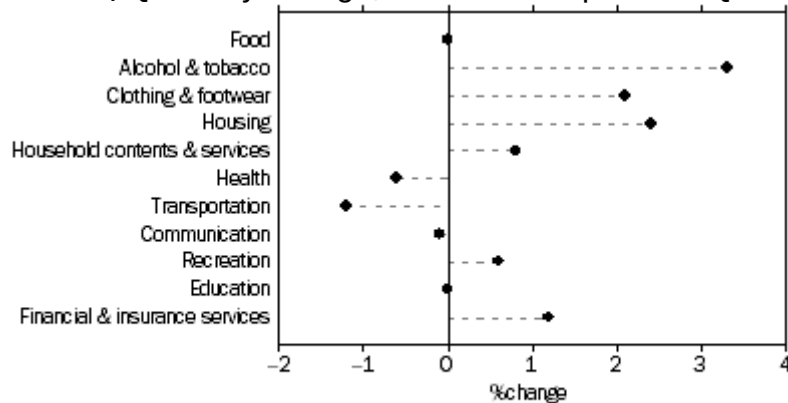
The all groups consumer price index (CPI) for Adelaide rose 0.9% during the September quarter 2010, while the weighted average of the eight capital cities increased by 0.7% in the same period. Adelaide's CPI increased by 2.6% in the year ending September quarter 2010, compared with a 2.8% rise in the weighted average of the eight capital cities.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX - ALL GROUPS, Quarterly change



Adelaide's largest percentage increases in prices from the previous quarter were for Alcohol and tobacco (3.3%) and Housing (2.4%). The largest decreases in prices from the previous quarter were for Transportation (1.2%) and Health (0.6%).

CPI GROUPS, Quarterly change, Adelaide - September Quarter 2010

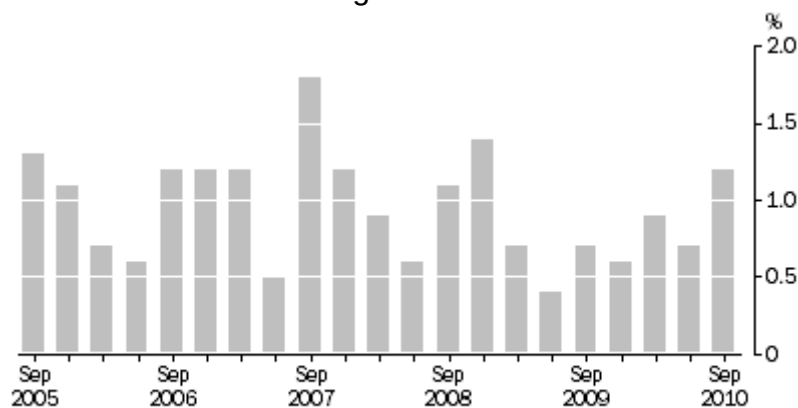


Source: Consumer Price Index, Australia (cat. no. 6401.0)

WAGE PRICE INDEX

The wage price index for all employee jobs in South Australia increased by 1.2% (in original terms) between the June and September quarters 2010. This was slightly lower than the national increase of 1.4% over the same period.

WAGE PRICE INDEX QUARTERLY CHANGES, Total hourly rates of pay excluding bonuses - Original: South Australia

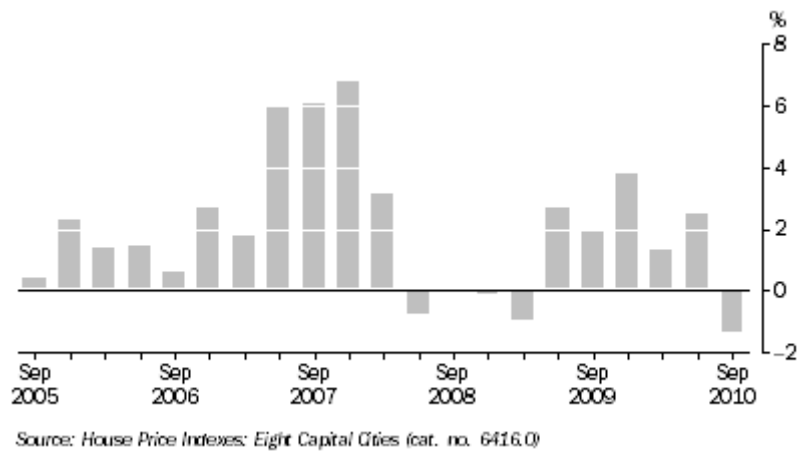


Source: Labour Price Index, Australia (cat. no. 6345.0)

HOUSE PRICE INDEX

Preliminary estimates show the price index for established houses for Adelaide (in original terms) has fallen by 1.4% in the September quarter 2010; the first quarterly decrease since March 2009. The price index rises recorded in Melbourne (2.7%), Perth (0.4%) and Darwin (0.3%), countered the decreases recorded in all other capitals and resulted in a slight increase in the price index for the weighted average of the eight capital cities of 0.1% in the September quarter 2010. Brisbane (2.1%) recorded the largest decrease of all the capital cities.

ESTABLISHED HOUSE PRICES, Quarterly change, Adelaide



In the 12 months to the September quarter 2010, preliminary estimates show the price index for established houses for Adelaide rose 6.3%, while the weighted average of the eight capital cities increased 11.5%. Melbourne (18.8%), Sydney (11.0%) and Canberra (11.0%) recorded the largest increases whilst Brisbane's increase of 3.0% was the lowest of all the capital cities.

Housing Finance

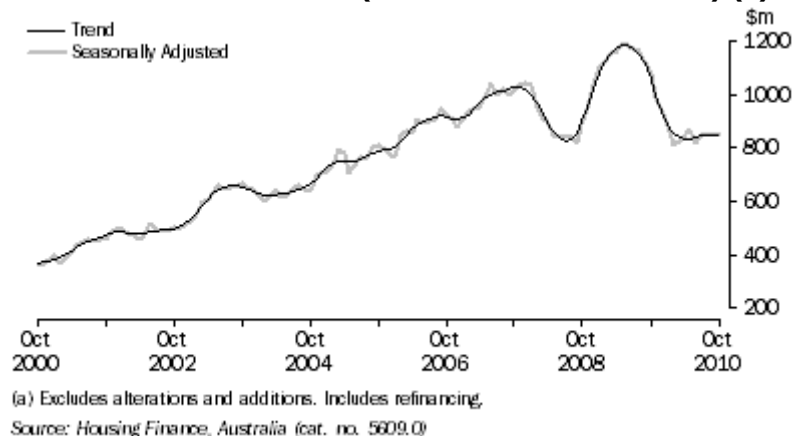


HOUSING FINANCE

HOUSING FINANCE COMMITMENTS

The trend estimate of the total value of housing finance commitments (owner occupation) in South Australia remained relatively steady in October 2010 at \$849m. The current estimate (\$849m) is 28.3% lower than the peak value of housing finance commitments recorded in June 2009 (\$1,184m). Nationally, the value of housing finance commitments for owner occupation was \$13,948m in October 2010; 0.9% higher than September 2010 but 18.6% lower than the peak recorded in June 2009 (\$17,128m).

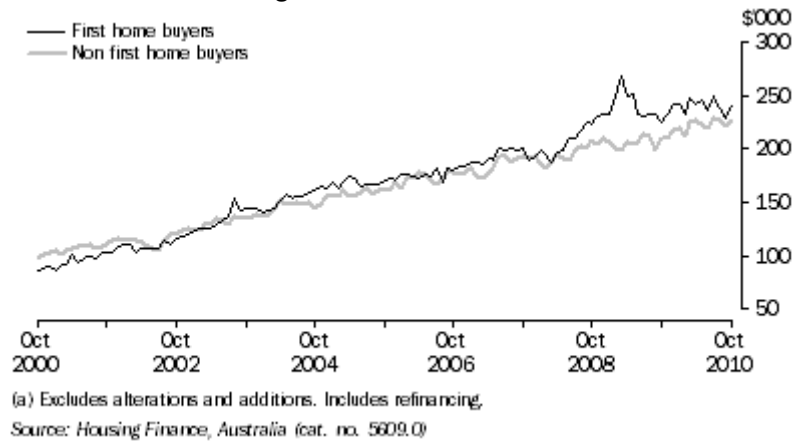
HOUSING FINANCE COMMITMENTS (OWNER OCCUPATION) (a), South Australia



In October 2010, the average home loan size for owner occupied dwellings in South Australia was \$229,600, an increase of 2.8% over the previous month, but 19.9% lower than the average home loan size for Australia (\$286,500).

In October 2010, the average loan commitment for first home buyers in South Australia rose to \$241,400; an increase of 5.6% over the September estimate. The average loan size for non-first home buyers was \$227,900, a rise of 2.4% over the same period. First home buyers, on average, borrowed 5.9% more than non first home buyers in October 2010.

HOUSING FINANCE COMMITMENTS (OWNER OCCUPATION) (a), Average loan size, Original, South Australia



For information on the house price index, please refer to the '[Price Indexes](#)' topic.

International Merchandise Trade



INTERNATIONAL MERCHANDISE TRADE

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS

On a recorded trade basis, the value of South Australia's exports in October 2010 was \$975m; an increase of 38.3% from September 2010 (\$705m) and 46.1% higher than the value recorded in October 2009 (\$667m).

Wine has typically been South Australia's primary export commodity over much of the past two years. However, in October 2010, Copper was the number one export (17.6%), contributing more than one and a half times the value of Wine exports. Wine was the second largest contributor accounting for 11.3%, followed by Wheat (10.6%).

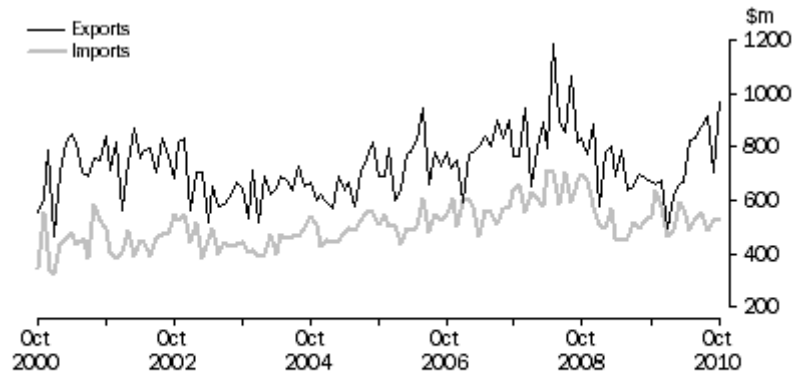
The value of Australian merchandise exports for October 2010 was \$20,301m; 1.6% higher than September 2010 (\$19,991m) and 28.4% higher than the corresponding month of the previous year (\$15,808m).

The value of South Australian merchandise imports fell marginally to \$522m in October 2010. This estimate represents a decrease of 0.4% from September 2010 (\$525m) and is

3.3% lower than the value recorded in October 2009 (\$540m).

The value of Australian merchandise imports for October 2010 was \$17,678m; a decrease of 3.6% from the previous month and 1.5% higher than the value recorded in October of the previous year (\$17,952m).

VALUE OF INTERNATIONAL MERCHANDISE EXPORTS AND IMPORTS (a), on a recorded trade basis, South Australia



(a) Exports where the final stage of production or manufacture occurs in South Australia.

Source: *International Trade in Goods and Services, Australia* (cat. no. 5368.0)

Water



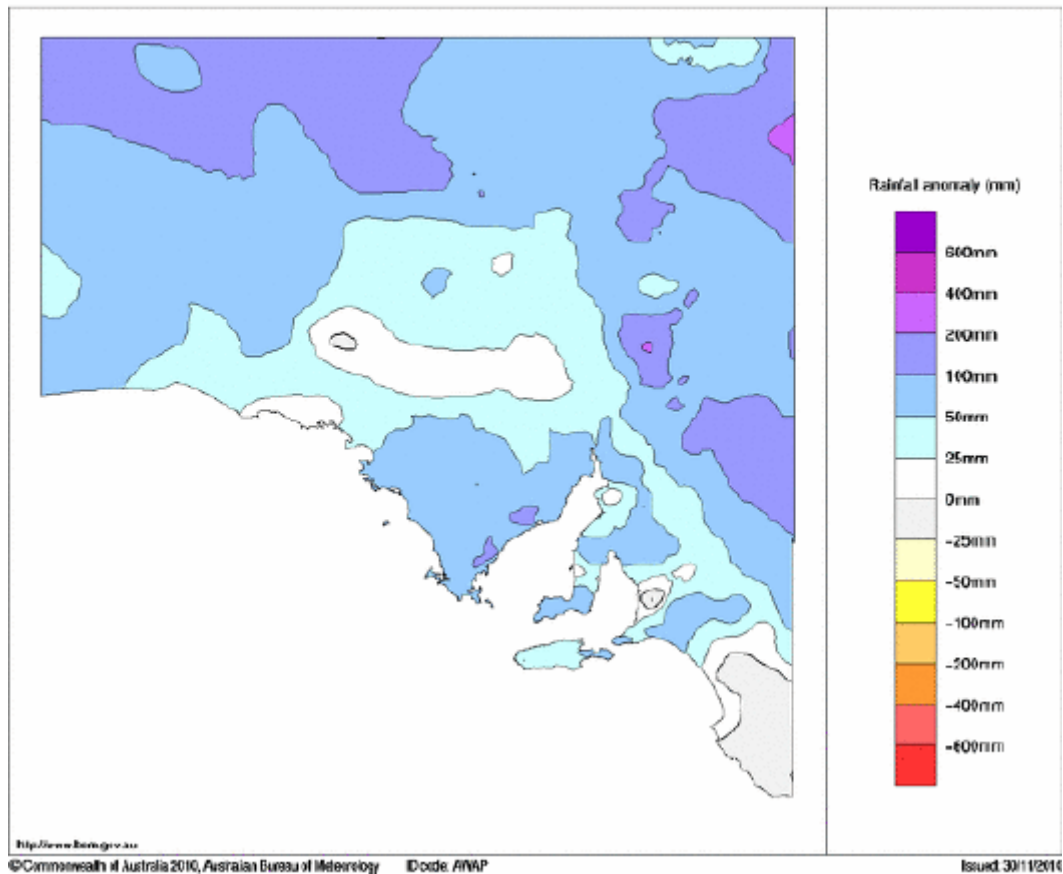
WATER

RAINFALL

According to the Bureau of Meteorology's [Seasonal Climate Summary for South Australia](#), Spring 2010 was the second wettest spring on record, and below average temperatures were recorded across the state.

The above average spring rainfall was seen across a large part of South Australia due to a combination of simultaneous weather events not experienced since 1975.

Many South Australian sites experienced their highest total spring rainfall on record. The highest total rainfall for the state was recorded in Parawa (Second Valley Forest AWS), with 317.0mm.

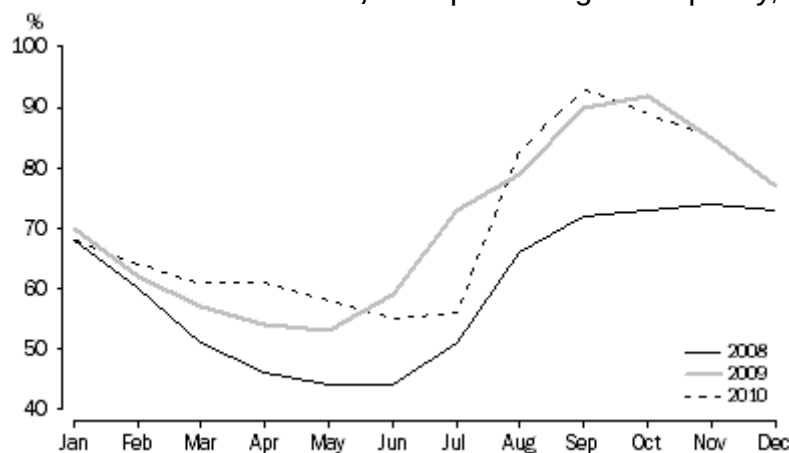


Source: 3-monthly rainfall anomalies for South Australia, Australian Bureau of Meteorology

RESERVOIR LEVELS

While Spring rainfall totals were well above average, the Bureau of Meteorology reported slightly below average rainfall across the metropolitan and hills areas in November 2010. Reservoir storage levels fell slightly to 85% of capacity by the end of November; equal to the level available in November 2009, but considerably higher than at the same time in 2008.

TOTAL RESERVOIR STORAGE, As a percentage of capacity, Adelaide



Source: SA Water daily reservoir levels

About this Release

SA Stats provides an overview of the South Australian population and economy. The publication is updated on a monthly basis, with most releases also featuring an article that provides a South Australian focus on economic, social and environmental issues.

Explanatory Notes are not included in SA Stats in the form found in other Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) publications. Readers are directed to the Explanatory Notes contained in related ABS publications.

Women in South Australia's Workforce (Feature Article)

FEATURE ARTICLE: WOMEN IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA'S WORKFORCE

INTRODUCTION

There is much consideration being given to the size and composition of the South Australian labour force. Findings from 'A review of Skills and Workforce Development in South Australia' commissioned by the Economic Development Board (EDB) suggest that South Australia is on the precipice of substantial economic growth thanks to major projects in areas such as mining and defence (Government of South Australia, 2008). Undertaking these projects will, however, increase the demand for skilled labour. With an ageing population and a birth rate less than replacement, questions are being asked about where the future South Australian labour force is going to come from.

Women have been identified as an underutilised resource in the labour market and therefore may have the potential to meet some of the demand (ABS 2009a). In addition to being underutilised, women are also under represented in senior management and executive positions. There are two specific targets in South Australia's Strategic Plan related to the retention and development of women in the workforce; T2.12 which focusses on improving work-life balance and T6.23 which focusses on women in executive positions in the public sector.

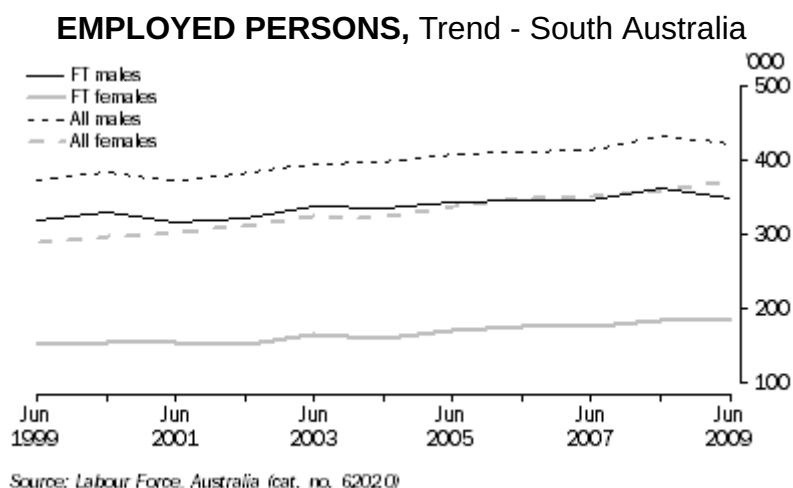
Using data from the suite of labour publications produced by the ABS, this article examines the size and composition of the South Australian labour force with a focus on the participation of employed females. The article also explores employment in the highest skill level occupations (as defined by the Australian and New Zealand Standard Classifications of Occupations (ANZSCO)) with a particular focus on women holding executive positions in the South Australian public sector.

INCREASED PARTICIPATION OF WOMEN

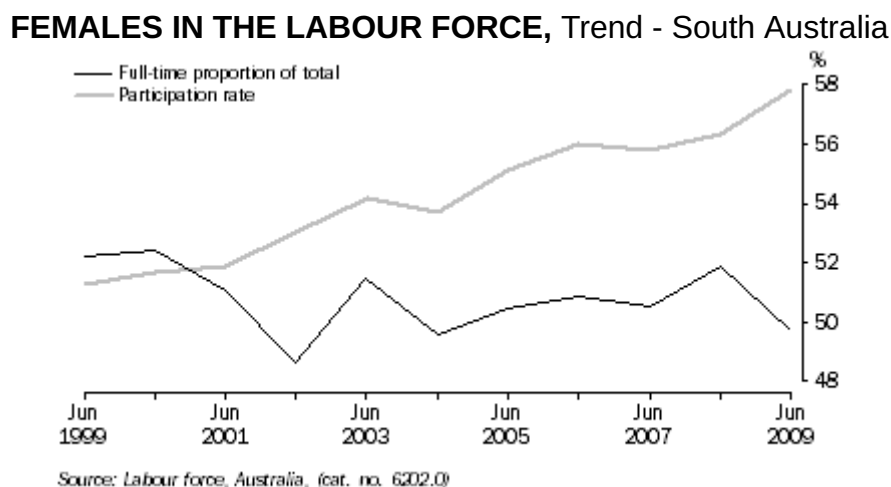
Women are playing an increasingly important role in the workforce as the drive for economic growth increases the demand for more labour.

In June 1999 there were 374,200 males and 290,100 females (in trend terms) employed in South Australia accounting for 56.3% and 43.7% of those employed respectively. By June

2009 the numbers of males and females employed had increased to 423,100 and 373,600 respectively with females making up 46.9% of the workforce. For every extra male over this 10 year period, 1.7 females entered employment.



Most of the growth in female employment has been driven by women working in a part time capacity. In June 1999, full-time employment accounted for 52.2% of all female employment. By June 2009, this proportion had decreased to 49.7% of total female employment. There has also been an increase in the labour force participation rate of females during this period. From June 1999 to June 2009, the participation rate of females in the labour force increased from 51.3% to 57.8%.



ATTRACTION AND RETENTION OF WOMEN

According to the Government of South Australia, 'organisations must be competitive in providing leading edge conditions, flexibilities and career development opportunities if they are to attract and retain women. Whilst women's employment participation is increasing, women are significantly underutilised in the workforce and when in employment, don't enjoy the same career progression as men' (Government of South Australia, 2010).

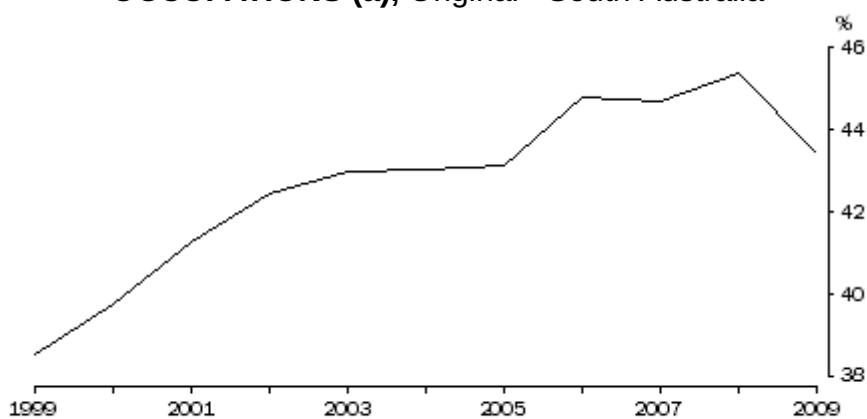
HIGHEST SKILL LEVEL OCCUPATIONS

The Australian and New Zealand Standard Classification of Occupations (ANZSCO) is used

by the ABS to classify occupation data. It is a skill-based classification used to classify all occupations and jobs in the Australian and New Zealand labour markets. The skill level is defined as a function of the range and complexity of the set of tasks performed in a particular occupation. Occupations at the highest skill level 1 have a level of skill commensurate with a bachelor degree or higher qualification. At least five years of relevant experience may substitute for the formal qualification. In some instances relevant experience and/or on-the-job training may be required in addition to the formal qualification.

Just over a decade ago in 1999, women held 38.8% of South Australia's highest skill level occupations, however, since this time they have made further inroads in this predominantly male arena. The highest proportion of women in skill level 1 occupations in South Australia was recorded in 2008, reaching 45.2% and to a level very close to the proportion of women in the labour force, before dropping back to 43.4% in 2009. This fall of 1.8 percentage points slid South Australia below the national average (45.4%) for the first time in three years, and to a level similar to that recorded in 2004 and 2005.

FEMALES AS PROPORTION OF ALL PERSONS IN HIGHEST SKILL LEVEL OCCUPATIONS (a), Original - South Australia

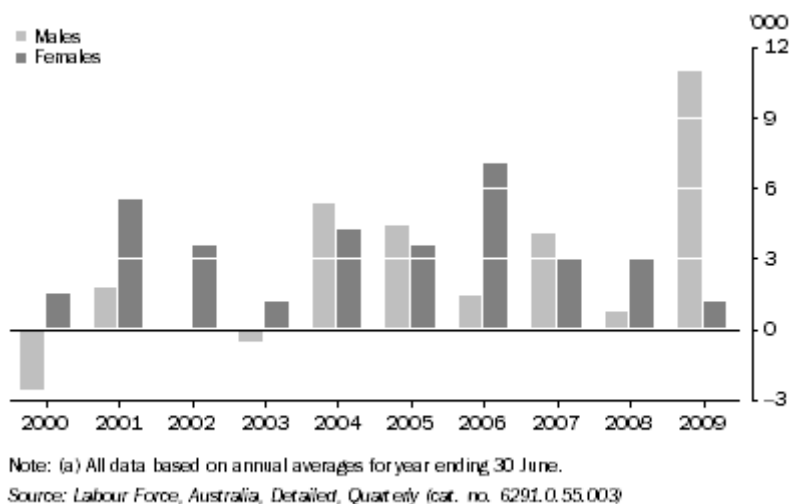


(a) All data are annual averages for year ending 30 June

Source: Labour Force, Australia, Detailed, Quarterly (cat. no. 6291.0.55.003)

Yearly changes in the numbers of men and women employed in occupations at skill level 1 show considerable variability. Women experienced annual increases across all years from 2000 to 2009 within this skill level, from an increase of approximately 1,200 women in 2003 and 2009 to approximately 7,000 women in 2006. In comparison, men experienced two annual losses in 2000 (approximately 2,700 men) and 2003 (approximately 600 men), while the largest increase was recorded in 2009, increasing by 11,000 men. Cumulatively over the decade, women employed in the highest skill category experienced an increase of approximately 33,800 compared to 25,500 for men. This represents an increase of over 50% for women at skill level 1 and approximately 25% for men for the same period.

YEARLY CHANGES IN PERSONS EMPLOYED IN HIGHEST SKILL OCCUPATIONS (a), Original - South Australia



SOUTH AUSTRALIA'S PUBLIC SECTOR EMPLOYMENT

The South Australian Public Sector Workforce Information Summary Report, produced by the Government of South Australia Commissioner for Public Sector Employment, provides a wealth of information about the structure, size and composition of the SA Public Sector Workforce.

The public sector is defined as the 'state' level of government classification within the Standard Economic Sector Classifications of Australia (SESCA), and includes all state or territory controlled departments, statutory bodies and subsidiaries. This excludes all commonwealth and local government employment, including public universities which are now considered multi-jurisdictional and excluded from national and state level public sector statistics.

In 2009, the South Australian public sector employed over 100,000 people and accounted for 12.6% of South Australia's total employed. Of those employed in the South Australian public sector, almost two thirds (65.7%) are women (Government of South Australia, 2009).

OCCUPATION AND SKILL LEVEL

In 2009, there were around 49,700 persons employed in occupations approximating skill level 1 in the South Australian public sector, accounting for nearly half (49.4%) of the state's public sector employment. Females accounted for over two thirds (67.0%) of these positions. This gender disparity is largely a result of some of the most popular occupations for women falling within the category of 'professionals', including nurses (registered) and teachers.

From 2006 to 2009, the number of occupations approximating skill level 1 within South Australia's public sector increased by around 7,700 (18.3%). Of those, about 4,900 (63.6%) were filled by females. However, the rate of growth for females employed at this level in the South Australian public sector (17.3%) was slightly behind the rate of growth for males employed at the same level (20.6%).

Public Sector Employment - South Australia

| Skill Level | Males | Females | Total |
|-------------|-------|---------|-------|
|-------------|-------|---------|-------|

| Occupation | | 2006 | 2009 | % chg | 2006 | 2009 | % chg | 2006 | 2009 | % chg |
|--|-------|---------|---------|----------|--------|--------|----------|---------|---------|-------|
| Managers and Administrators | 1 | 1 900 | 2 800 | 47.4 | 1 500 | 2 400 | 60.0 | 3 400 | 5 200 | 52.9 |
| Professionals | 1 | 11 700 | 13 600 | 16.2 | 26 900 | 30 900 | 15 | 38 600 | 44 500 | 15.3 |
| Associate Professionals | 2 | 7 300 | 8 300 | 13.7 | 8 500 | 9 600 | 12.9 | 15 800 | 17 900 | 13.3 |
| Tradesperson and Related Workers | 3 | 900 | 1 500 | 66.7 | 40 | 100 | 150.0 | 940 | 1 600 | 70.2 |
| Advanced Clerical and Service Workers | 3 | 500 | 500 | - | 1 500 | 1 800 | 20.0 | 2 000 | 2 300 | 15.0 |
| Intermediate Clerical, Sales & Service Workers | 4 | 3 700 | 4 700 | 27.0 | 15 800 | 18 000 | 13.9 | 19 500 | 22 700 | 16.4 |
| Intermediate Production & Transport Workers | 4 | 100 | 700 | 600.0 | 100 | 100 | - | 200 | 800 | 300.0 |
| Elementary Clerical, Sales & Service Workers | 5 | 200 | 400 | 100.0 | 200 | 500 | 150.0 | 400 | 900 | 125.0 |
| Labourers & Related Workers | 5 | 1 500 | 2 000 | 33.3 | 2 000 | 2 400 | 20.0 | 3 500 | 4 400 | 25.7 |
| South Australia Public Sector (a) | Total | 32 600 | 34 500 | 5.8 | 60 200 | 66 100 | 9.8 | 92 800 | 100 600 | 8.4 |
| South Australia Public Sector | 1 | 13 600 | 16 400 | 20.6 | 28 400 | 33 300 | 17.2 | 42 000 | 49 700 | 18.3 |
| South Australia All Sectors (b) | 1 | 110 900 | 126 700 | 14.2 | 90 000 | 97 300 | 8.1 | 200 900 | 224 000 | 11.5 |

- nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Includes other and not stated occupations

(b) Seasonally adjusted annual averages

Source: Workforce Information Summary Report, 2009, Labour Force, Australia, May 2010 (cat. no. 6202.0)

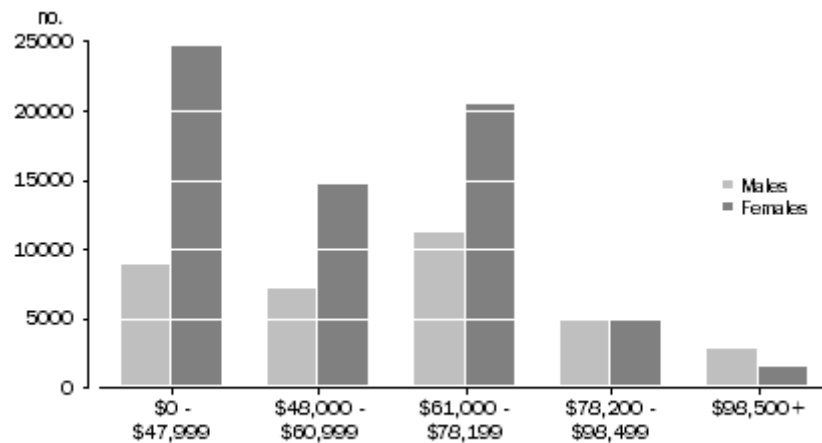
Note: Information in the South Australian Public Sector Workforce Information Summary Report is based on the Australian Standard Classification of Occupations (ASCO) and therefore, while reference to skill level 1 closely approximates ANZSCO skill level 1, it is not directly comparable.

LEVEL OF RESPONSIBILITY

Based on 2009 salary levels which approximate the classification structure of the Public Services Management (PSM) Act, and which are indicative of responsibility levels, there is an over-representation of women at the three lower salary ranges (and responsibility levels). Of around 66,100 females employed in the public sector in 2009, approximately 24,600 (or 37.2%) earned less than \$47,999. In comparison, around 8,800 males (or 25.6%) were in this salary range.

In the salary range of \$78,200 - \$98,499 which incorporates the group who feed into executive appointments, women slightly outnumber men (approximately 4,900 females compared to 4,700 males). In the executive salary range of \$98,500 and above, however, there were nearly twice as many males as females (approximately 2,800 males compared to 1,500 females).

NUMBER OF SOUTH AUSTRALIAN PUBLIC SECTOR EMPLOYEES, by Salary - 2009



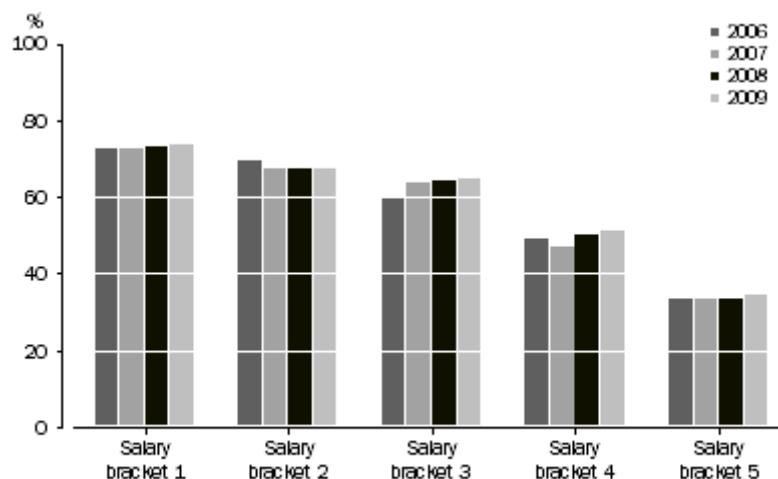
Source: Workforce Information Summary Report, 2009

Note: This salary measure is intended to capture an indication of responsibility level only and should not be used to reflect total salary earnings. For this reason, all part-time employees' salaries are reported as the amount they would receive if they worked full-time.

In the four years from 2006 to 2009, there has been a gradual increase in the proportion of women in the higher salary brackets. For example, of all the employees in salary bracket 4 (indicative of the executive feeder group), the proportion of women increased from 47% in 2007 to 51.2% in 2009. Similarly, there has been a slight increase in the proportion of women in the highest salary bracket, increasing from 33.2% in 2006 to 34.6% in 2009.

There was little change in the percentage of women who made up the lowest salary bracket between 2006 and 2009.

PROPRTION OF WOMEN IN SOUTH AUSTRALIAN PUBLIC SECTOR, by Salary



Source: Workforce Information Summary Report, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009

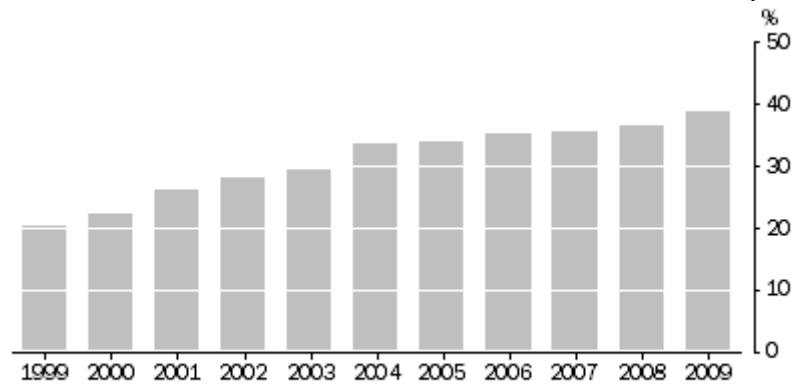
Note: This salary measure is intended to capture an indication of responsibility level only and should not be used to reflect total salary earnings. For this reason, all part-time employees' salaries are reported as the amount they would receive if they worked full-time.

EXECUTIVE LEVEL APPOINTMENTS

The proportion of female executives within the South Australian public sector has increased over the previous decade from 20.4% in 1999 to 38.7% in 2009. The South Australian

Government's target is for women to comprise 50% of executives by 2014.

PROPORTION OF FEMALE EXECUTIVES IN PUBLIC SECTOR, South Australia



Source: Workforce Information Summary Report, 2009

CONCLUSION

Over the period from June 1999 to June 2009, the number of women in the South Australian workforce increased to 373,600 to represent 46.9% of the workforce, an increase of 3.2 percentage points over the period under review.

South Australia's highest skilled workforce has experienced growth over the decade to 2009, with the proportion of women in this occupational category also increasing over the same period. While the state's public sector accounts for 12.6% of South Australia's total employed, it contributes 22.2% of all skill level 1 occupations of which over two thirds (66.9%) are occupied by females. This is largely due to some of the most popular occupations for women falling within the skill level 1 category such as nursing and teaching.

The proportion of female executives within South Australia's public sector has increased 18.3 percentage points in the decade to 2009 and currently accounts for 38.7% of all executive level appointments. The South Australian Government's target is for women to comprise 50% of executives by 2014.

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